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CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE IN GERMAN  
AND ENGLISH.

IN several of the Indo-European languages a distinction is found between two different kinds of accent similar to the ones familiar to students of Greek grammar by the terms of 'circumflex' and 'acute.' We would refer especially to the Lithuanian (or Lettic) language, because the Lithuanian (or Lettic) accent has been investigated by means of experimental phonetics in various articles by Professor Schmidt-Wartenberg, viz.: 'Zur Physiologie des litauischen Akzentes : ' *Indog. Forsch.* VII, 1897, p. 211 *seq.*—'Phonetische Untersuchungen zum lettischen Akzent,' *ibid.*, x, p. 117 *seq.*—'Further Contributions to the Lithuanian Accent Question : ' *Proceedings of the Amer. Philol. Assoc.* Vol. XXXII, p. xxiv, 1900. For a similar distinction in several of the Slavic languages (and in Lettic), we may refer to Hirt's book, *Der Indogermanische Akzent* (Strassburg, 1895), p. 54 *seq.* In Hirt's opinion, whose views probably are shared by most comparative philologists of the present day, the distinction between circumflex (*geschliffener Ton*) and acute (*gestossener Ton*) may be traced back to the Indo-European parent language and has therefore at one time, *i. e.*, in a pre-historic period, existed also in the Germanic languages.

Neither Hirt nor Schmidt-Wartenberg refer to the fact that a similar distinction is still found at present in both German and English. To be sure, the Modern German and Modern English circumflex cannot be traced back to the Indo-European parent speech, but has developed under entirely different conditions at a comparatively recent period. Moreover: both these languages have developed a new circumflex independently of each other and, as a rule, not in the same words. The fact,

however, that the circumflex exists in English and German alongside of the acute, is worthy of more careful attention than it has found so far: not only because it offers an interesting parallel to the Greek and Lithuanian accent from a phonetic point of view, but also because modern German and modern English accentuation cannot be thoroughly studied without paying due attention to this important distinction.

In emphasizing the fact that the circumflex is known in German and in English, we do not claim to advance an entirely new idea. Due attention has been given to the various modes of accentuation in several treatises on German dialects, *e. g.*: Müllenhoff in his introduction to the glossary of the earlier editions of Groth's *Quickborn* (*e. g.*, 3. edition, Hamburg, 1854, p. 264–275) takes New High German into consideration; but his remarks refer to Low German primarily where similar accent-laws exist.—K. Nörrenberg ('Ein niederrheinisches Accentgesetz: ' *P. B. B.* ix, p. 402–412, 1883) bases his instructive and scientific investigation on the Low Rhenish or Middle Franconian dialect.—A. Diederich's detailed book (*Unsere selbst- und schmelzlaute [auch die englischen] in neuem lichte, oder dehnung und brechung als solche und letztere als verräterin alltäglicher, vorzeitlicher und vorgeschichtlicher wortwandlungen.* Strassburg, 1886) offers much that is noteworthy, also for New High German accentuation; yet, as the author is always influenced by his own dialect, he does not succeed in solving satisfactorily the problem as a whole. Further treatises on the subject are given by Nörrenberg, in the investigation mentioned above as well as in his critique of Diederich's book in the *Anzeiger für DA. und DL.*, 1887, p. 376 *seq.*

In sporadic cases the difference has also been traced in the literary languages, *e. g.*, P. E. Goddard's treatise, 'The Duration of English Vowels in Monosyllabic Words: '<sup>1</sup> *American Philological Association, Proceedings*, Vol. 35, pp. xc and xci.

<sup>1</sup> Goddard examines the length of vowels before voiceless and voiced consonants in English monosyllables, *i. e.*, in those where vowels and initial conso-

On the other hand the fact remains that in such excellent and detailed treatises on the German accent as *e. g.*, the one in Behaghel's 'Die deutsche Sprache' (Paul's *Grundriss*, Vol. I.) no reference is made to the circumflex, and that, furthermore, the whole subject has, as regards the written language, not yet found a systematic representation.

It may be worth while under these circumstances to take up the problem anew in considering the question of accentuation strictly from the standpoint of the Modern German literary language, and comparing the corresponding conditions in English.

In order to represent the subject as clearly as possible, we shall arrange the material so as to give on the one hand the forms with 'straight' accent and on the other hand, those with 'wound' accent. As regards the terms 'straight' and 'wound' accents, they are meant to indicate the two forms of accentuation which are generally distinguished by German phoneticians as *gestossener* and *geschliffener Accent*, but might perhaps be called more simply *gerade* and *gewunden*.<sup>1</sup> These expressions, of course, refer to the same distinction for which others (*e. g.*, Sievers' *Phonetik*, § 29) use the terms *eingipflig* and *zweigipflig*, and which is perhaps more familiar to most of our readers from the distinction in Greek grammar of 'acute' and 'circumflex.' The phonetic side of the question has only been considered in so far as it appeared indispensable for grammatical purposes. We think that everybody who carefully pronounces the words in our lists, will notice for himself a difference between those with 'straight' and those with 'wound' accent. It consists chiefly of a weak *Nachklang* (= secondary *Gipfel*) which is audible in words with 'wound' accent when the stem-vowel is pronounced. This second *Gipfel* is distinct from the first,

nants are alike, but final consonants, different. He arrives at the conclusion that the length of the respective vowels before voiceless and voiced consonants stands in the proportion of 100 to 140; *cp. bait: bayed; boat: bode; meat: mead*, etc.

<sup>1</sup> Or *einfach* (simple) and *kompliziert* (complicated).

not only regarding *Tonstärke* (stress), but also regarding *Tonhöhe* (pitch) and *Tonfarbe* (timbre). It is a reduced deeper sound which receives its particular coloring partly from the preceding accented vowel and partly from the one in the following syllable. As regards this latter vowel, we do not think of the *e* treated by K. v. Bahder ('Die *e*- Abstossung bei dem neuhochdeutschen Nomen : ' *Ig. Forschungen*, iv, 1894), but of an *e* which had not yet died out a century and more after Luther, and even occurs in isolated cases, in the present day.

'Wound' accent is found in 'German' in words whose stem syllable ends in a diphthong or long vowel, before *d*, *t*, *s* and *g*.<sup>1</sup> If the stem-syllable contains short vowel + liq. or nas., we likewise have 'wound' accent when a following *e* has been lost.<sup>2</sup>

In English, the 'wound' accent is noticeable before voiced consonants in words whose stem syllable ends in a diphthong or long vowel. If the stem syllable contains a short vowel + liq. or nasal, we find 'wound' accent when liq. or nas. are followed by a voiced consonant; if a voiceless consonant follows, 'straight' accent is the rule. Such *e*'s as we still find written in words like *pinned*, *employed*, *bowed*, etc., need of course not be considered here as they are no longer pronounced.

We do not, of course, wish to maintain that the separation between 'wound' and 'straight' accent is everywhere the same, and hence that our own pronunciation must be regarded as authoritative in every instance. We believe, however, that on the whole, it agrees with the one generally adopted by the educated classes both in Germany and England.

The examples given in the following lists have been selected so as to contrast whenever possible words identical in pronunciation but for the accent, our intention being to select in this

<sup>1</sup> Before voiceless *h* (written *ch*) the accent is always straight.

<sup>2</sup> Before gemination we have in this case as a rule, 'wound' accent, but 'straight' accent does occur before double liq. or double nas., as: *fällst*, *fällt*, (*fallen*); *willst*; *sollt*, *wollt*, *sollte*, *wollte*, *sollten*, *wollten*; *nimmt*, *nimmst*; *kommt*, *kommst*; *kannst*; *brannte*, *kannte*, *nannte*, *rannte*, etc.

way the most characteristic examples illustrating the difference between the two kinds of accentuation. A complete collection of words exhibiting these two kinds has not been aimed at.

We use the sign " to indicate the 'wound' accent. Obsolete forms have been marked with an asterisk. Proper names are quoted only in exceptional cases.

#### A. EXAMPLES FROM GERMAN.

##### 1. *Diphthongs.*

*ai.*

*Eid, breit, Kleid, Leid, Ge-leit, Maid, Neid, be-reit, Be-scheid, ge-scheid, seit, Streit, weit, Zeit.*—*ge-dei''ht, frei''t, be-frei''t, lei''ht, rei''ht, schnei''t, schrei''t, sei''ht, spei''t, wei''ht, zei''ht, ver-zei''ht.*

*Breite, Seite, Weite.*—*frei''te, be-frei''te, rei''hte, schnei''te, sei''hte, wei''hte.*

*Breiten, aus-breiten, be-gleiten, leiten, reiten, be-reiten, schreiten, Seiten, streiten, Zeiten.*—*frei''ten, be-frei''ten, rei''hten, sei''hten, wei''hten.*

*Eid's, Greiz (n. pr.), Kleid's, Leid's, Ge-leit's, Neid's,<sup>1</sup> be-reits, Reiz, Schweiz (n. pr.).*—*ge-dei''ht's, be-frei''t's, lei''ht's, rei''ht's, schnei''t's, sei''ht's, spei''t's, zei''ht's, ver-zei''ht's.*

*Eis, Fleiss, heiss, Kreis, Mais, Reis, Ge-schmeiss, Schweiss, Steiss, (er)weiss, weiss (adj.).*—*Brei''s, ge-dei''h's, Ei''s, be-frei''s, lei''h's, Mai''s, rei''h's, Ge-schrei''s, sei''s, sei''h's, spei''s, wei''h's, ver-zei''h's.*

*beisst, dreist, feist, Geist, heisst, meist, reisst.<sup>2</sup>*—*ge-dei''hst, be-frei''st, ent-glei''st, krei''st, lei''hst, prei''st, rei''hst, rei''st (reisen), schrei''st, sei''st, sei''hst, spei''st (speien), spei''st (speisen), ver-wai''st, wei''hst, wei''st, ver-wei''st, zei''hst.*

<sup>1</sup> In *Eid's, Kleid's, Leid's, Ge-leit's, Neid's* we apparently have 'straight' accent after the analogy of such forms where 'straight' accent is regular, as nom. acc. sing. *Eid, Kleid, Leid, Ge-leit, Neid*.

<sup>2</sup> *reisst*. In this case the *e* had already been dropped in Luther; cp. *zu-reysst, Marc. 2, 47*.

*Leiste*, (das) *meiste*.—*frei''ste*, *ent-glei''ste*, *krei''ste*, *rei''ste*, *spei''ste*, *ver-wai''ste*.

*Leisten*, (die) *meisten*.—*ent-glei''sten*, *krei''sten*, *rei''sten*, *spei''sten*, *ver-wai''sten*.

*ge-aicht*, *bleicht*, *gleicht*, *leicht*, *reicht*, *seicht*, *weicht*.—*gei''gt*, *nei''gt*, *schwei''gt*, *er-stei''gt*, *zei''gt*.

*bleichte*, *reichte*.—*gei''gte*, *nei''gte*, *zei''gte*.

*bleichten*, *reichten*.—*gei''gten*, *nei''gten*, *zei''gten*.

*bleichst*, *gleichst*, *reichst*, *weichst*.—*gei''gst*, *nei''gst*, *schwei''gst*, *er-stei''gst*, *zei''gst*.

*au.*

*Braut*, *Haut*, *Kraut*, *Laut*, *laut*, *traut* (adj.).—*bau''t*, *brau''t*, *ver-dau''t*, *grau''t*, *er-grau''t*, *hau''t*, *kau''t*, *krau''t*, *miau''t*, *schau''t*, *tau''t*, *trau''t* (trauen).

*Laute*, (der, die) *Traute*.—*bau''te*, *brau''te*, *hau''te*, *kau''te*, *krau''te*, *miau''te*, *schau''te*, *tau''te*, *trau''te* (trauen).

*Bauten*, *Lauten*, *lauten*, (Argo)nauten.—*bau''ten*, *brau''ten*, *hau''ten*, *kau''ten*, *krau''ten*, *miau''ten*, *schau''ten*, *tau''ten* (auf), *trau''ten*.

*Kauz*.—*bau''t's*, *brau''t's*, *hau''t's*, *kau''t's*, *miau''t's*, *schau''t's*, *tau''t's*.

*aus*, *Braus*, *Flaus*, *Graus*, *Haus*, *Laus*, *Maus*, *Saus*, *Schmaus*, *Strauss*.—*Bau''s*, *Brau''s*, *Ge-hau''s*, *kau''s*, *Pfau''s*, *Tau''s*.

*Faust*.—*bau''st*, *brau''st* (brauen), *brau''st* (brausen), *grau''st* (grausen), *hau''st* (hauen), *hau''st* (hausen), *kau''st*, *krau''st*, *schau''st*, *tau''st* (auf).

*brau''ste*, *ge-nau''(e)ste*, *grau''ste* (grausen), *rau''h(e)ste*.

*braucht*, *haucht*, *er-laucht*, *raucht*, *ver-staucht*, *taucht*.<sup>1</sup>—*ge-lau''gt*, *sau''gt*, *tau''gt*.

*brauchte*, *hauchte*, *rauchte*, *ver-stauchte*, *tauchte*.—*sau''gte*, *tau''gte*.

*brauchten*, *hauchten*, *rauchten*, *verstauchten*, *tauchten*.—*sau''gten*, *tau''gten*.

*brauchst*, *hauchst*, *rauchst*, *verstauchst*, *tauchst*.—*sau''gst*, *tau''gst*.

<sup>1</sup> Luther has *tauchett* Marc. 14, 40.

## eu.

*Deut.* — *beu''t* (*bieten*), *ge-beu''t*,<sup>1</sup> *bläu''t*, *bleu''t* (*bleuen*; *M.H.G. bliuwen*), *freu''t*, *er-freu''t*, *käu''t*, *er-neu''t*, *be-reu''t*, *scheu''t*, *streu''t*, *verun-treu''t*.

*Beute, Häute, heute, Ge-läute, Leute, Meute.* — *bläu''te*, *bleu''te*, *er-freu''te*, *er-neu''te*, *be-reu''te*, *scheu''te*, *streu''te*, *verun-treu''te*.

*Beuten, er-beuten, häuten, läuten, Meuten, reuten.* — *bläu''ten*, *bleu''ten*, *er-freu''ten*, *er-neu''ten*, *be-reu''ten*, *scheu''ten*, *streu''ten*, *verun-treu''ten*.

*Kreuz, Deutz* (n. pr.) — *bläu''t's*, (*mich*) *freu''t's*, *er-neu''t's*, *be-reu''t's*, *scheu''t's*, *streu''t's*, *verun-treu''t's*.

*Neuss* ((n. pr.), *Reuss* (n. pr.) — *Bräu''s*, *Ge-bräu''s*, *Heu''s*, (*was*) *Neu''(e)s*.

*Beust* (n. pr.), *\*fleusst*.<sup>2</sup> — *freu''st*, *er-freu''st*, *ge-kräu''st*, *er-neu''st*, *be-reu''st*, *scheu''st*, *streu''st*, *verun-treu''st*.

*Fäuste.* — *neu''(e)ste*, *treu''ste*.

*däucht* (*dünken*), *feucht*, *\*fleucht* (*fliehen*), *keucht*, *scheucht*, *\*zeucht*. — *äu''gt*, *beu''gt*, *säu''gt*, *er-zeu''gt*.

*\*fleuchst* (*fliehen*), *keuchst*, *scheuchst*, *zeuchst*.<sup>3</sup> — *beu''g'st*, *säu''gst*, *er-zeu''gst*.

## 2. Long Vowels.

## ä.

*bat, Draht, Naht, Pfad, Rat, Saat, Tat, tat.* — *be-ja''ht*, *na''ht*, *sa''ht*.

*Rate, rate.* — *be-ja''hte*, *na''hte*.

*baten, raten, Raten, Saaten, Spaten, Taten, taten.* — *be-ja''hten*, *na''hten*.

*bat's, Draht's*,<sup>4</sup> *Graz* (n. pr.), *Kratz* (n. pr.), *Pfad's, Rat's, rat's, tat's.* — *be-ja''ht's*, *na''ht's*, *sa''ht's*.

<sup>1</sup> *ge-beut* Luther's Bible, Deut. 26, 16.

<sup>2</sup> *fleusst* Luther's Bible, Exod. 3, 8. 13, 5. Deut. 27, 3.

<sup>3</sup> *ein-zeuchst* Luther's Bible, Deut. 30, 15.

<sup>4</sup> *bat's, rat's, tat's; Draht's, Pfad's, Rat's* have 'straight' accent and seem influenced by related forms, as f. i. 1. sing. pret. *ich bat, tat*; inf. *raten*; nom. sing. *Draht, Pfad, Rat*.



*ass, frass, Mass, sass, Spass.*<sup>1</sup>—*be-ja''h's, sa''h's, ge-scha''h's.*

*asst, frasst, sasst, spasst.*—*gra''st, na''hst, ra''st, sa''hst.*

*-masste (an-massen), spaste.*—*gra''ste, ra''ste.*

*bracht* (2. plur. pret. of *brechen*), *Magd,*<sup>2</sup> *sagt, ge-sagt.*<sup>3</sup>—*fra''gt, be-ha''gt, ja''gt, kla''gt, la''gt, na''gt, ra''gt (hervor), ta''gt, wa''gt, za''gt, ver-za''gt.*

*sagte.*—*fra''gte, be-ha''gte, ja''gte, kla''gte, na''gte, ra''gte (hervor), ta''gte, wa''gte, za''gte.*

*sagten.*—*fra''gten, be-ha''gten, ja''gten, kla''gten, na''gten, ra''gten (hervor), ta''gten, wa''gten, za''gten.*

*brachst, sagst.*—*fra''gst, be-ha''gst, ja''gst, kla''gst, la''gst, na''gst, ra''gst, wa''gst, za''gst.*

ä

*lädt, Majestät, rät, spät.*—*bä''ht, blä''ht, Krä''ht, mä''ht, nä''ht, sä''ht, sä''t, verschmä''ht, spä''ht.*

*bäte, Gräte, Nähte, Räte, täte.*—*bä''hte, blä''hte, Krä''hte, mä''hte, nä''hte, sä''te, verschmä''hte, spä''hte.*

*bäten, Gräten, jäten, täten.*—*bä''hten, blä''hten, Krä''hten, mä''hten, nä''hten, sä''ten, verschmä''hten, spä''hten.*

*Grätz* (n. pr.), *Ge-räts,*<sup>4</sup> *ge-räts, tät's.*—*blä''ht's, mä''ht's, nä''ht's, sä''t's, ver-schmä''ht's, spä''ht's.*

*Ge-fäss, ge-müss, Ge-säss.*—*mä''h's, nä''h's, sä''s, sä''h's, ge-schä''h's, ver-schmä''h's.*

*ässt, frässt, sässt.*—*ä''st, bä''hst, blä''hst, blä''st, Krä''hst, mä''hst, nä''hst, sä''st, sä''hst,*<sup>5</sup> *ver-schmä''hst, spä''hst.*

*lägt* (2. plur. pret. conj.), *schlägt, trägt.*—*sä''gt, wä''gt.*

*nächst, schlägst, trägst.*—*sä''gst, wä''gst.*

<sup>1</sup> The stem-vowel in *Spass, spasst, spaste* is generally pronounced long; in some districts however, f. i. on the Rhine, the pronunciation of the vowel is short.

<sup>2</sup> In *Magd* we have 'straight' accent in spite of the *g*; this *g* is however pronounced like voiceless *ch* in Lower Germany.

<sup>3</sup> Luther has (*er*) *sagt* Marc. 2, 5. *ge-sagt* Ex. 3, 16, 17.

<sup>4</sup> *Ge-rät's*: 'straight' accent after the analogy of related forms, as f. i. nom. sing. *Ge-rät.*

<sup>5</sup> Cp. Goethe's *Faust I*, 386 "O sä''hst du, voller Mondenschein."

## ë

*Beet, Ge-bet, geht, steht,*<sup>1</sup> *be-redt.*<sup>2</sup>—*dre''ht, fle''ht, se''ht*  
(2. plur. pret.), *we''ht*.

*Be(e)te, bete, Ge-bete, Grete* (n. pr.), *Lethe* (n. pr.).—*dre''hte, fle''hte, we''hte*.

*beten.*—*dre''hten, fle''hten, we''hten*.

(wie) *geht's, steht's, stets.*—*dre''ht's, fle''ht's, we''ht's*.

Cp. *Dres(den)* (n. pr.).—*dre''h's, Klee''s, Re''h's, ge-sche''h's, See''s, (ich) se''h's, Tee''s, We''h's, Ze''h's*.

*Geest, gehst, stehst.*—*dre''hst, (am) e''hsten, fle''hst*.

*fe''gt, he''gt, le''gt,*<sup>3</sup> *pfle''gt, re''gt, be-we''gt*.

*fe''gst, he''gst, le''gst, pfl'e''gst, re''gst, be-we''gst*.

## î

*Lied, mied, Niet, Ried, riet, schied, sieht,*<sup>4</sup> *zieht.*<sup>5</sup>—*flie''ht, knie''t, lie''ht, schrie''t*.

*biete, Miete, Niete, riete.*—*knie''te*.

*bieten, Mieten, mieten, Nieten.*—*knie''ten*.

*blies, Fries, Gries, Kies, lies, liess, Ries, Spiess, Vliess, wies.*  
—*flie''h's, schrie''s, sie''h's, spie''s, Vie''h's, wie''s* (= wie es).

*fließt, giesst, liest,*<sup>6</sup> *ge-nießt, schießt, siehst, spießt, ziehst.*—*flie''hst, nie''st, schrie''st, spie''st, ver-zie''hst*.

*kriecht, ver-kriecht, liegt,*<sup>7</sup> *rieht, siecht.*—*bie''gt, flie''gt, be-krie''gt, sie''gt, wie''gt*.

<sup>1</sup> *geht, steht, gehst, stehst* (cp. M. H. G. *gêt, stêt*); here the 'straight' accent is explained by the older forms. Yet in Luther there are isolated cases of the longer forms, as *auff-stehest* Ex. 35. *stehet* Marc. 9, 23. *eyn-gehist* Marc. 9, 87.

<sup>2</sup> Luther has *ge-redt* Gen. 21, 1, 2. Ex. 4, 10, 30.

<sup>3</sup> In Luther's Bible we find: *legt's* Gen. 21, 14. *legten* Marc. 8, 12, 11, 14. Deut. 16, 6. *gelegt* Marc. 6, 37. *eyn-legt* Marc. 12, 85. *eynge-legt* Marc. 12, 92.

<sup>4</sup> *sieht, siehst* with 'straight' accent after MHG. 1. pres. sing. *sihe* OHG. *sihu*. Cp. Luther's Bible: *ver-sihet* Lev. 14, 22. *sihet* Ex. 4, 14. *sihe* (zu) Ex. 4, 21. *sihest* Deut. 12, 4. *sihe* Marc. 13, 2.

<sup>5</sup> *zieht, ziehst* with 'straight' accent after MHG. 1. pres. sing. *zihe*; etymologically correct forms are *zeucht, zeuchst*, which have now become obsolete. Cp. *aus-ziehet* Ex. 3, 21 (Luther).

<sup>6</sup> *liest*. Cp. note 1 and 2 concerning *sieht, zieht*.

<sup>7</sup> *liegt, liegst*. Here the unaccented *e* had already disappeared before Luther's time. Cp. Gen. 21, 17: (*er*)*liget*.

*kriechst, ver-kriechst, liegst, riechst, siechst.—bie"gst, flie"gst, be-krie"gst, sie"gst, wie"gst.*

ö

*Boot, bot, Ge-bot, Brod, Kot, Lot, Not, rot, Tod, tot.—dro"ht, flo"ht, lo"ht, ver-ro"ht.*

*Bote, Ge-bote, Pfote, (der, die) Tote.—dro"hte, lo"hte, ver-ro"hte.*

*Boten, boten, ge-boten, Pfoten, Schoten, (die) Toten.—dro"hten, lo"hten, ver-ro"hten.*

*Boot's<sup>1</sup> bot's,<sup>2</sup> Ge-bot's ge-bot's, Brot's, Kot's, Lot's, (Abend)-rot's.—dro"ht's, lo"ht's.*

*Floss, los, Los, Moos, Schooss.—flo"h's, Flo"h's, Stro"h's, wo"s (= wo es).*

*Ost,<sup>3</sup> Toast, Trost.—ge-lo"st, be-moo"st, to"st.*

*Toaste.—lo"ste, be-moo"ste, to"ste.*

*bo"gt, flo"gt, lo"gt, so"gt, be-tro"gt, Vo"gt, wo"gt, zo"gt.*

*bo"gst, flo"gst, lo"gst, so"gst, be-tro"gst, wo"gst (2. pret. sing. of wiegen), zo"gst.<sup>4</sup>*

ö

*Cp. Bröt(chen).—er-hö"ht.*

*böte, Flöte, Kröte, Nöte, Röte, töte.—er-hö"hte.*

*böten, Flöten, flöten, Kröten, löten, er-röten, töten.—er-hö"hten.*

*bös, Er-lös.—er-lö"s (uns), Ge-tö"s.*

*enge-flösst, stösst.—ge-lö"st, er-lö"st.*

*flösste(ein).—lö"ste, er-lö"ste.*

*lö"gt, ver-mö"gt, zö"gt.*

*höchst.<sup>5</sup>—zö"gst.<sup>6</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> *Boot's, Ge-bot's, Kot's, Lot's, (Abend)rot's, Tod's* with 'straight' accent after the analogy of nom. and accus. sing. Cp. Luther: *tods* Gen. 20, 3, 7.

<sup>2</sup> *bot's, ge-bot's.* Cp. note to *bat's, rat's, tat's*, p. 582.

<sup>3</sup> The *o* in *Ost* is pronounced short in Western Germany.

<sup>4</sup> Luther has *zogest* Deut. 16, 6.

<sup>5</sup> In Luther we already find *höchsten* Marc. 5, 12 by the side of *höheste*.

<sup>6</sup> The difference between 'straight' and 'wound' accent is not always distinctly audible before *r*. Luther has *hortten* Marc. 3, 2 by the side of *horet* Marc. 4, 6, 46. *ge-höret* (part.) Marc. 4, 27. *ange-horet* Gen. 19, 12. *er-horet* Gen. 21, 17. *ge-höret, höret* Deut. 5, 28.

## ū

*Blut, gut, Gut, Mut, tut, Wut.*—*ru''ht*,<sup>1</sup> *ge-ru''ht*, *be-schu''ht*.  
(*der, die, das*) *Gute, Rute, Tute.*—*ru''hte*, *ge-ru''hte*, *be-schu''hte*.

*Blut's, Mut's*,<sup>2</sup> *Gut's*, (*was*) *tut's.*—*ru''ht's*, *ge-ru''ht's*.

*Fuss, Mus.*—*ge-ru''h's*, *Schu''h's*, *tu''s*.

*fusst, tust*,<sup>3</sup> *Wust.*—*ru''hst*, *ge-ru''hst*, *be-schu''hst*.

*ge-bucht, flucht, sucht, ge-sucht.*<sup>4</sup>—*lu''gt*, *schlu''gt*, *tru''gt*.

*buchst, fluchst, suchst.*—*lu''gst*, *schlu''gst*, *tru''gst*.

## ü

*Ge-blüt, Ge-müt, Ge-stüt.*—*blü''ht*, *brü''ht*, *ver-frü''ht*, *be-mü''ht*, *sprü''ht*.

*Blüte, brüte, Güte, Hüte, hüte, (zu) Gemüte (führen), Tüte, wüte.*—*blü''hte*, *brü''hte*, *ver-frü''hte*, *be-mü''hte*, *sprü''hte*.

*süss.*—*blü''h's*, *brü''h's*, *sprü''h's*.

*büsst, ver-süsst, wüst.*—*blü''hst*, *be-mü''hst*, *sprü''hst*.

*büsste, ver-süsste, Wüste.*—*frü''h(e)ste*.

*lügt.*—*fü''gt*, *ge-nü''gt*.

*lügt.*—*fü''gst*, *ge-nü''gst*.

## 3. Short Vowel + Liq. or Nas.

## I. Short Vowel + l.

## a + l.

*alt, bald, halt, kalt, Schalt(jahr), schalt, Ge-stalt, Wald.*—*ball''t*, *hall''t*, *knall''t*, *krall''t*, *lall''t*, *prall''t*, *schall''t*, *schnall''t*, *be-stall''t*, *wall''t*.

(*der, die*) *Alte, halte, ge-stalte, walte.*—*ball''te*, *hall''te*, *knall''te*, *krall''te*, *lall''te*, *prall''te*, *schall''te*, *schnall''te*, *be-stall''te*, *wall''te*.

<sup>1</sup> Luther has still *ruget (ruht)* Marc. 6, 64.

<sup>2</sup> Cp. *Bluts* in Luther, Deut. 15, 23 and *guts* Ex. 1, 20 as well as note to *Draht's, Pfad's, Rat's*, p. 582.

<sup>3</sup> In Luther we find *thust* Deut. 24, 8. *thu* Marc. 10, 71. *thut* Marc. 11, 71 bes. *thuest* Marc. 10, 70.

<sup>4</sup> Luther has *ver-sucht* Deut. 14, 22. *heimge-sucht* Ex. 3, 17. 4, 31 etc.

(*die*) *Alten, halten, ge-stalten, walten.*—*ball''ten, hall''ten, knall''ten, krall''ten, lall''ten, prall''ten, schall''ten, schnall''ten, be-stall''ten, wall''ten.*

(*da*) *galt's, (Fröhlich) Pfalz, (Gott)er-halt's, Malz, Salz, Schmalz.*—*hall''t's, knall''t's, lall''t's, prall''t's, schall''t's, schnall''t's, wall''t's.*

*Hals.*—*All's, Ball's, Fall's,*<sup>1</sup> *Wall's, (Welt)all's.*

*ball''st, hall''st, um-hal''st, knall''st, krall''st, lall''st, prall''st, schnall''st, be-stall''st, wall''st.*

*e + l.*

*Belt, fällt*<sup>2</sup> (*fallen*), *Feld, Geld, hält, Held, Welt.*—*bell''t, fäll''t (fällen), ge-fäll''t (fällen), ver-gäll''t, gell''t, er-hell''t, prell''t, schell''t, zer-schell''t, schnell''t, stell''t, darge-stell''t.*<sup>3</sup>

*Gelte, Kälte, Schelte.*—*bell''te, fäll''te, ver-gäll''te, gell''te, er-hell''te, prell''te, zer-schell''te, schnell''te, stell''te.*

*gelten, schelten, Welten.*—*bell''ten, fäll''ten, ver-gäll''ten, gell''ten, er-hell''ten, prell''ten, zer-schell''ten, schnell''ten, stell''ten.*

*gelt's, Pelz, Schmelz, Selz (n. pr.).*—*fäll''t's, ver-gäll''t's, gell''t's, er-hell''t's, zer-schell''t's, stell''t's.*

*Fels.*—*fäll''s, gell''s, er-hell''s, zer-schell''s, stell''s.*

*fällst (fällen).*—*fäll''st, ver-gäll''st, gell''st, er-hell''st, prell''st, zer-schell''st, schnell''st, stell''st.*

*i + l.*

*Bild, gilt, mild, Schild, schilt.*—*Ge-bil''d,*<sup>4</sup> *be-brill''t, drill''t, quill''t, schwill''t, still''t, ge-will''t.*

*be-brill''te, drill''te, schrill''te, still''te.*

*Filz, güt's,*<sup>5</sup> *Milz, Pilz.*—*schwill''t's, still''t's.*

*willst.*<sup>6</sup>—*drill''st, schwill''st, still''st.*

<sup>1</sup> Cp. the conjunction *falls* fr. *Falles*, gen. sing. of *Fall*. In particles, shortening took place; hence 'straight' accent here in spite of the original *e*.

<sup>2</sup> *Fällt, fälltst* from *fallen* with 'straight' accent, but *fäll''t* fr. *fällen*, as well as *ge-fäll''t* fr. *fällen*. Luther has (*was euch*) *gefället* Gen. 19, 8.

<sup>3</sup> Cp. Luther, Marc. 6, 40: *stellet*. Gen. 21, 29: *darge-stellet*.

<sup>4</sup> Cp. "*wie ein Gebild aus Himmelshöhen*" (Schiller's *Glocke*).

<sup>5</sup> Cp. Luther, Marc. 6, 12: *gütl.* <sup>6</sup> Cp. Luther, Ex. 4, 13: (*du*) *wilt*.

## o + l.

*Gold, hold, Sold, sollt,*<sup>1</sup> *wollt.—roll''t, schmoll''t, toll''t, troll''t, ver-zoll''t.*

*sollte, wollte.—roll''te, schmoll''te, toll''te, troll''te, zoll''te, ver-zoll''te.*

*ge-golten, sollten, wollten.—roll''ten, schmoll''ten, toll''ten, troll''ten, zoll''ten, ver-zoll''ten.*

*Bolz, Goltz* (n. pr.), *schmolz.—roll''t's, schmoll''t's, toll''t's, troll''t's, ver-zoll''t's.*

*sollst.—roll''st, schmoll''st, toll''st, troll''st, zoll''st, ver-zoll''st.*

*Holste* (n. pr.).—*toll''ste, voll''ste.*

## u + l.

*Ge-duld, Dult, Huld, Kult, Pult, Schuld.—lull''t, strull''t.*

*Dulte, Kulte, Pulte, Schulte* (n. pr.).—*lull''te, strull''te.*

*Schulz, Kult's, Pult's.*<sup>2</sup>—*dul''d's.*

*Hulst, Schwulst, Wulst.—lull''st, strull''st.*

## ü + l.

*Cp. gült(ig), Sylt* (n. pr.).—*brüll''t, füll''t,*<sup>3</sup> *hüll''t, knüll''t.*

*Cp. schwülst(ig).—brüll''st, füll''st, hüll''st, knüll''st.*

## II. Short Vowel + r.

## a + r.

*hart, ward.—harr''t, karr''t, knarr''t, ver-narr''t, scharr''t,*<sup>4</sup> *schnarr''t, er-starr''t.*

*Karte, Quarte, Warte, warte.—harr''te, karr''te, knarr''te, ver-narr''te, scharr''te, schnarr''te, er-starr''te.*

*Karten, Quarten, Warten, warten.—harr''ten, karr''ten, knarr''ten, ver-narr''ten, scharr''ten, schnarr''ten, er-starr''ten.*

*Harz, Quarz.—karr''t's, knarr''t's, scharr''t's.*

*barst, Karst.—harr''st, karr''st, knarr''st, ver-narr''st, scharr''st, schnarr''st, starr''st.*

<sup>1</sup> *Sollt, wollt, sollst*, etc., *Cp. Luther: solt (du)* Ex. 3, 18. 4, 12, 16.

<sup>2</sup> Concerning *Kult's, Pult's* etc., cp. note to *Draht's*, etc., p. 582.

<sup>3</sup> *Cp. Luther, Ex. 2, 16 füllen.*

<sup>4</sup> *Cp. Luther, Marc. 6, 101 ver-starret. Ex. 2, 12 be-scharret.*

*e + r.*

*Gerte, Härte.*—plärr''te, sperr''te, zerr''te.

*Gärten, Gerten.*—plärr''ten, sperr''ten, zerr''ten.

*Erz, Herz, März, Scherz, Schmerz.*—plärr''t's, sperr''t's, zerr''t's.

*Werst* (Russian measure).—plärr''st, sperr''st, zerr''st.

*i + r.*

*Hirt, wird, Wirt.*—irr''t, flirr''t, girr''t, kirr''t, klirr''t, schwirr''t, ver-wirr''t.

*Hirte, Wirte.*—irr''te, flirr''te, girr''te, kirr''te, klirr''te, schwirr''te, ver-wirr''te.

*Hirten, be-wirten.*—irr''ten, flirr''ten, girr''ten, kirr''ten, klirr''ten, schwirr''ten, ver-wirr''ten.

*Hirt's, wird's, Wirt's.*<sup>1</sup> Cp. *Wirts(haus).*—irr''t's, flirr''t's, girr''t's, kirr''t's, klirr''t's, schwirr''t's, ver-wirr''t's.

*First, wirst.*—irr''st, ver-irr''st, kirr''st, klirr''st, schwirr''st, ver-wirr''st.

*o + r*

*Ort, Bord, Bort, fort, Hort, Mord, Port, Tort, Wort.*—ver-dorr''t.

*Orte, Borte, Horte, Porte, Pforte, Torte, Worte.*—ver-dorr''te.<sup>2</sup>

*Borten, Pforten, Torten.*—ver-dorr''ten.

*Ort's.*<sup>3</sup>—ver-dorr''t's.

*Borste, Forst, Horst.*—ver-dorr''st.

*ö + r.*

Cp. *Ört(er), Wört(er).*—ge-dörr''t.

Cp. *Först(er).*—dörr''st.

*u + r.*

*Furt, Gurt, Kurt* (n. pr.).—gurr''t, knurr''t, murr''t, gemurr''t,<sup>4</sup> purr''t, schnurr''t, schurr''t.

<sup>1</sup> *Hirt's, Wirt's* with 'straight' accent after the analogy of related forms. Cp. Note to *Drahts*, etc., p. 582.

<sup>2</sup> *ver-dorrete* in Luther, Marc. 3, 3. <sup>3</sup> *Ort's*. Cp. note to *Draht's*, etc., p. 582.

<sup>4</sup> Cp. Luther, Deut. 14, 29 : *ge-murret*.

*Gurte.*—*gurr''te, knurr''te, murr''te, purr''te, schnurr''te, schurr''te.*

*Furten.*—*gurr''ten, knurr''ten murr''ten, purr''ten, schnurr''ten, schurr''ten.*

*Schurz, Sturz, Wurz.*—*knurr''t's, murr''t's, schnurr''t's.*

*Durst, Wurst.*—*knurr''st, murr''st, schnurr''st.*

ü + r.

*Fürth* (n. pr.). *Cp. Gürt(el).*—*ver-dürr''t.*

*gürte.*—*ver-dürr''te.*

*gürten.*—*ver-dürr''ten.*

*Fürst.*—*ver-dürr''st.*

*dürste, Würste.*—*dürr''ste* (supve).

*dürsten, Fürsten.*—(am) *dürr''sten.*

### III. Short Vowel + m.

a + m.

*Amt, ver-dammt* (adj.), *samt, allesamt.*—*ver-damm''t* (vb.), *flamm''t, ramm''t, schwamm''t, stamm''t.*

*ver-dammte* (adj.).—*ver-damm''te* (vb.), *flamm''te, ramm''te, stamm''te.*

*ver-dammten* (adj.).—*ver-damm''ten*<sup>1</sup> (vb.), *flamm''ten, ramm''ten, stamm''ten.*

*Amt's.*<sup>2</sup>—*ver-damm''t's, flamm''t's, ramm''t's.*

*Wams.*—*ver-damm''s, Schlamm''s, Schwamm''s.*

*Cp. Hamst(er).*—*ver-damm''st, flamm''st, ramm''st, stamm''st.*

e + m.

*fremd, Hemd.*—*aufge-dämm''t, hemm''t, kämm''t, klemm''t, schlemm''t, stemm''t, über-schwemm''t.*

*Fremde, Hemde.*—*dämm''te, hemm''te, kämm''te, klemm''te, schlemm''te, stemm''te, über-schwemm''te.*

<sup>1</sup> *ver-damm''ten*, although the *e* was already dropped in Luther's Bible. *Cp. Marc. 14, 119: ver-dampfen.*

<sup>2</sup> *Amt's*; cp. note 4, p. 582.



(die) *Fremden*, *be-*, *ent-fremden*, *Hemden*.—*dämm''ten*, *hemm''ten*, *kämm''ten*, *klemm''ten*, *schlemm''ten*, *stemm''ten*, *über-schwemm''ten*.

*Hemd's*.<sup>1</sup>—*dämm''t's*, *hemm''t's*, *kämm''t's*, *klemm''t's*, *verschlemm''t's*, *stemm''t's*, *über-schwemm''t's*.

*Ems* (n. pr.).—*dämm''s*, *hemm''s*, *kämm''s*, *klemm''s*, *verschlemm''s*, *stemm''s*.

*brem''st*, *dämm''st*, *hemm''st*, *kämm''st*, *klemm''st*, *verschlemm''st*, *stemm''st*, *schwemm''st*.

i + m.

*nimmt*.<sup>2</sup>—*glimm''t*, *klimm''t*, *schwimm''t*, *stimm''t*.

*Hinten* (n.).—*stimm''ten*.

*nimm't's*.—*stimm''t's*.

*nimm's*, *Ge-sims*.—*klimm''s*, *stimm''s*.

*nimmst*.—*glimm''st*, *klimm''st*, *schwimm''st*, *stimm''st*.

o + m.

*kommt*.<sup>3</sup>—*fromm''t*.

*kommst*.—*fromm''st*, *klomm''st* (pret.).

*fromm''te*; *fromm''t's*; *fromm''ste* (supve), etc.

ö + m.

*kömm't*; <sup>4</sup> *kömmst*.—*frömm''ste*.

u + m.

Cp. *zer-lumpt*.—*brumm''t*, *ver-dumm''t*, *Kum(me)''t*, *ver-mumm''t*, *ver-stumm''t*, *summ''t*.

*brumm''te*, *ver-dumm''te*, *ver-mumm''te*, *ver-stumm''te*, *summ''te*.

*brumm''ten*, etc.

<sup>1</sup> *Hemd's*; cp. note 1, p. 20.

<sup>2</sup> Cp. Luther, Marc. 4, 28. 9, 66, 67: *nimpt*. Deut. 26, 1: (du) *nimpsts*.

<sup>3</sup> *kommt*, *kommst* with 'straight' accent. Luther has *kompst* Marc. 4, 27. *kompst* Deut. 26, 1.

<sup>4</sup> *kömm't*, *kömmst*. Cp. the preceding note.

*bums* !—*brumm*''s, etc.

*brumm*''st, etc.

*dumm*''ste (supve), *krumm*''ste (supve).

ü + m.

*krümm*''t; *krümm*''te; *krümm*''ten; *krümm*''t's, etc.; *dümm*''ste (supve.).

#### IV. Kurzer Vokal + n.

a + n.

*Elephant*, *fand*, *be-kannt*, *er-kannt*,<sup>1</sup> *Land*, *ge-nannt*, *Rand*, *ge-rannt*, *Sand*, *ge-sandt*,<sup>2</sup> *Tand*.—*bann*''t, *be-mann*''t, *sann*''t, *spann*''t.

*brannte*,<sup>3</sup> *Brannt*(*wein*),<sup>4</sup> *kannte*, *Kante*, *nannte*, *rannte*, *sandte*, *Tante*, *wandte*.—*ver-bann*''te, *be-mann*''te, *spann*''te.

*brannten*, *kannten*, *Kanten*, *nannten*, *rannten*, *sandten*, *Tanten*, *wandten*.—*ver-bann*''ten, *be-mann*''ten, *spann*''ten.

*Franz* (n. pr.), *Glanz*, *Kranz*, *Land*'s,<sup>5</sup> *Schwanz*.—*bann*''t's, *be-mann*''t's, *spann*''t's.

*Hans* (n. pr.).—*kann*''s, *be-mann*''s, *sann*''s, *spann*''s.

*kannst*, *Wanst*.—*bann*''st, *be-mann*''st, *sann*''st, *spann*''st.

e + n.

*Kent* (n. pr.), *Trent* (n. pr.).—*brenn*''t,<sup>6</sup> *flenn*''t, *kenn*''t, *nenn*''t, *renn*''t, *trenn*''t.

*Ente*, *Rente*.—*kenn*''te (conjve), *nenn*''te (conjve), *trenn*''te.

*Enten*, *Renten*.—*kenn*''ten (conjve), *nenn*''ten (conjve), *trenn*''ten.

*Lenz*, *Renz* (n. pr.).—*brenn*''t's, *flenn*''t's, *kenn*''t's, *nenn*''t's, *renn*''t's, *trenn*''t's.

<sup>1</sup> Luther has *er-kand* (perf. part.) Ex. 3, 7. *kanst*(u) Marc. 9, 40.

<sup>2</sup> Cp. *ge-sand* (perf. part.) Luther, Ex. 3, 12, 14, 15. 4, 28. *sand* (= *sandte*) Ex. 2, 5. *auszge-sandt* Marc. 6, 36.

<sup>3</sup> Cp. Luther, Ex. 3, 2 : *brandte*. Cp. *kannte*, *nannte*, *rannte*, etc.

<sup>4</sup> *Branntwein* has 'straight' accent in spite of double n.

<sup>5</sup> *lands* in Luther's Bible, Lev. 18, 17.

<sup>6</sup> Luther, Ex. 3, 3 : *ver-brennet*. Marc. 2, 14 : *er-kennet*. Gen. 1, 9 : *nennet*. Gen. 21, 12 : *ge-nennet*.

*Ens* (n. pr.)—*brenn''s, kenn''s, nenn''s, trenn''s.*

*Ge-spenst.*—*brenn''st, flenn''st, kenn''st, nenn''st, renn''st, trenn''st.*

*i + n.*

*Kind, Rind, sind, Wind.*—*minn''t, rinn''t, sinn''t, ge-winn''t, ver-zinn''t.*

*Finte, Flinte, Tinte.*—*minn''te, ver-zinn''te.*

*Finten, Flinten, Tinten.*—*minn''ten, ver-zinn''ten.*

*Binz* (n. pr.), *Hinz, sind's.*—*rinnt's, ge-winnt's.*

*Zins, Zins(es)-Zins.*—*bin''s, Ge-winn''s, ge-winn''s, Zinn''s ver-zinn''s.*

*Ge-spinst, Ge-winst.*—*minn''st, sinn''st, spinn''st, ge-winn''st, ver-zinn''st, ver-zin''st.*

*o + n.*

*Front, ge-konnt.*<sup>1</sup>—*be-, ge-sonn''t.*

*konnte, Ponte.*—*sonn''te.*

*Fronten, konnten, Ponten.*—*sonn''ten.*

*Ge-spons.*—*sonn''s.*

*sonst.*—*sonn''st.*

*ö + n.*

*(ihr) könnt.*<sup>2</sup>—*gönn''t, ver-gönn''t.*

*könnte.*—*gönn''te.*

*könnten.*—*gönn''ten.*

*(ihr) könnt's.*—*gönn''t's; gönn''st, etc.*

*u + n.*

*Bund, bunt, Fund, Grund, Hund, kund, Mund, Pfund, rund, Schund, Spund, Sund.*—*dial. einge-spunn''t (— einge-spundet).*

*Lunte, Luntten.*

*Kunz* (n. pr.)—*Bun''d's, etc.*

<sup>1</sup> *ge-konnt, konnte, konnten, etc.,* have 'straight' accent. Cp. MHG. *kanst, kunde, kunden*; Luther, Marc. 2, 40: *kunden*.

<sup>2</sup> For *könnt, könnte, etc.,* with 'straight' accent, cp. preceding note.

ü + n.

Cp. *Bünd(nis)*, *Sünd(flut)*.—*ver-dünn''t*; *ver-dünn''te*; *ver-dünn''ten*.

Cp. *Münz(fuss)*.—*ver-dünn''t's*.

*Brünste*, *Dünste*, *Künste*.—*dünn''ste* (supve).

## B. EXAMPLES FROM ENGLISH.

### 1. Diphthongs and Long Vowels.

*ei*

*bite* (vb. and n.), *blight* (vb. and n.), *bright*, *cite*, *fight* (vb. and n.), *flight*, *fright*, *height*, *kite*, *knight* (vb. and n.), *light* (vb. and n.), *de-light* (vb. and n.), *might* (vb. and n.), *night*, *right*, *rite*, *sight* (vb. and n.), *site*, *slight* (vb. and n.), *tight*, (cart-, wheel-) *wright*.—*a-bi''de*, *bri''de*, *di''ed*, *dy''ed*, *fri''ed*, *gui''de* (vb. and n.), *hi''de* (vb. and n.), *li''ed*, *de-ni''ed*, *appli''ed*, *ri''de* (vb. and n.), *si''de* (vb. and n.), *si''ghed*, *sli''de* (vb. and n.), *stri''de* (vb. and n.), *ti''de*, *\*be-ti''de*, *ti''ed*.

(*he*) *bites*, *bites* (pl.), (*he*) *blights*, *blights* (pl.), *cites*, (*he*) *fight*s, *fight*s (pl.), *flight*s, *height*s, *kites*, (*he*) *knights*, *knights* (pl.), (*he*) *lights*, *lights* (pl.), (*he*) *de-lights*, *de-lights* (pl.), *nights*, (*he*) *rights*, *rights* (pl.), (*he*) *sights*, *sights* (pl.), *sites*, (*he*) *slights*, *slights* (pl.), *tights*, (cart-, wheel-) *wrights*.—*a-bi''des*, *bri''des*, (*he*) *gui''des*, *gui''des* (pl.), (*he*) *hi''des*, *hi''des* (pl.), (*he*) *ri''des*, *ri''des* (pl.), (*he*) *si''des*, *si''des* (pl.), (*he*) *sli''des*, *sli''des* (pl.), (*he*) *stri''des*, *stri''des* (pl.) *ti''des*, *\*be-ti''des*.

*ice*, *dice*, *lice*, *mice*, *nice*, *price*, *rice*, *entice*, *thrice*, *twice*, *vice*, *ad-vice*.—(*he*) *ey''es*, *ey''es* (pl.), *buy''s*, *re-cogni''ze*, *di''es*, (*he*) *dy''es*, *dy''es* (pl.), (*forti-*)*fi''es*, (*fruti-*)*fi''es*, (*he*) *fli''es*, *fli''es* (pl.), *fri''es*, *dis-gui''se* (vb. and n.), *Guy''s* (n. pr.), *hi''es*, (*he*) *li''es*, *li''es* (pl.), *sur-mi''se* (vb. and n.), *de-ni''es*, *appli''es*, *impli''es*, *pr''ize* (vb. and n.), *ri''se* (vb. and n.), (*he*) *si''ghs*, *si''ghs* (pl.), *si''ze*, (*he*) *ti''es*, *ti''es* (pl.), *ad-vi''se*, *re-vi''se* *wi''se*.

*iced, (high) priced, en-ticed.—re-cogni''zed, dis-gui''sed, sur-mi''sed, pri''zed, (good) si''zed, ad-vi''sed.*

*fi''fe, knife, li''fe, ri''fe, stri''fe, wi''fe.—chi''ve, di''ve (vb. and n.), dri''ve (vb. and n.), fi''ve, hi''ve (vb. and n.), a-li''ve, de-pri''ve, ar-ri''ve, shri''ve, stri''ve, thri''ve, re-vi''ve.*

*fl''fes, strif''es.—(St.) Y''ves (n. pr.), chi''ves, (he) di''ves, di''ves (pl.) (he) dri''ves, dri''ves (pl.), fi''ves, (he) hi''ves, hi''ves (pl.), kni''ves, li''ves (pl.), de-pri''ves, shri''ves, con-tri''ves, thri''ves, re-vi''ves, wi''ves.*

*pi''pe (vb. and n.), ri''pe, tri''pe, ty''pe, wi''pe.—bri''be (vb. and n.), a-scri''be, tri''be.*

*ti''the (vb. and n.), wri''the (vb. and n.).*

#### *au*

*ou''t, bou''t, a-bou''t, dou''bt (vb. and n.), gou''t, grou''t (vb. and n.), lou''t, pou''t (vb. and n.), rou''t (vb. and n.), scout (vb. and n.), shout (vb. and n.), spou''t (vb. and n.), trou''t, de-vou''t.—bou''ed, cou''ed, crow''d, en-dow''ed, lou''d, a-lou''d, al-low''ed, plou''ghed, prou''d, row''ed (= made a row), vow''ed, a-vow''ed.*

*(ins and) ou''ts, bou''ts, (he) dou''bts, dou''bts (pl.), (he) grou''ts, grou''ts (pl.), (he) pou''ts, pou''ts (pl.), (he) rou''ts, rou''ts (pl.), (he) scout''s, scout''s (pl.), (he) shout''s, shout''s (pl.), (he) spou''ts, spou''ts (pl.).—crow''ds (vb. and n.).*

*grou''se, hou''se (n.), louse, mou''se.—bou''se<sup>1</sup> (vb. and n.), (he) bow''s, bow''s (pl.), (he) cow''s, cow''s (pl.), drow''se, hou''se (vb.), al-low''s, (he) plou''ghs, plou''ghs (pl.), prow''s, rou''se, (he) row''s (= makes a row), row''s (pl.), spou''se (vb. and n.), e-spou''se, a-vow''s, vow''s.*

*ou''st.—drow''sed, hou''sed, a-rou''sed, spou''sed, e-spou''sed.*

#### *oi.*

*doi''t, a-droi''t, \*hoi''t, quoi''t.—buoy''ed, Lloy''d (n. pr.), an-noy''ed, em-ploy''ed, voi''d, a-voi''d.*

*doi''ts, quoi''ts.—voi''ds, a-voi''ds.*

*choi''ce, voi''ce (vb. and n.).—boy''s, (he) buoy''s, buoy''s (pl.),*

<sup>1</sup> *bouse* is pronounced *būz* or *bauz*.

*\*choi''se, noi''se* (vb. and n.), *an-noy''s, poi''se* (vb. and n.),  
(*he*) *toy''s, toy''s* (pl.).

(*he*) *voices, voices* (pl.).—*\*choi''ses, (he) noi''ses, noi''ses*  
(pl.), (*he*) *poi''ses, poi''ses* (pl.).

*foist, hoist* (vb. and n.), *moist*.—*noi''sed, poi''sed*.

ä

*bought, brought, caught, fought, fraught, naught, nought, sought, taught, wrought*.—*over-aw''ed, broa''d, frau''d, gnaw''ed, haw''ed, lau''d, Mau''d* (n. pr.), *saw''ed, thaw''ed, taw''ed*.

*naughts*.—(Norfolk) *Broa''ds* (n. pr.), *frau''ds, de-frau''ds, lau''ds*.

*sauce*.—*over-aw''es, cause* (vb. and n.), (*jack-*) *daw''s, gnaw''s, haw''s, jaw''s, law''s, pau''se* (vb. and n.), (*he*) *paw''s, paw''s* (pl.), (*he*) *saw''s, saw''s* (pl.), *thaw''s, (he) taw''s, taw''s* (pl.).

*cau''sed, pau''sed*.

ë

*ate*,<sup>1</sup> *eight, bait* (vb. and n.), *a-bate, de-bate* (vb. and n.), *date* (vb. and n.), *fate* (vb. and n.), *freight* (vb. and n.), *gait, gate, hate* (vb. and n.), *late, mate* (vb. and n.), *rate* (vb. and n.), *state* (vb. and n.), *straight* (*\*strait, \*streight*), *anno-tate, wait* (vb. and n.), *weight* (vb. and n.).—*ai''d* (vb. and n.), *bay''ed, o-bey''ed, bla''de, brai''d* (vb. and n.), *fa''de, a-frai''d, af-fray''ed, \*ha''de, hay''ed, ja''de* (vb. and n.), *la''de, lai''d, al-lay''ed, de-lay''ed, ma''de, mai''d, para''de, rai''d* (vb. and n.), *sai''d, sha''de* (vb. and n.), *stai''d, stay''ed, tourney''ed, wa''de* (vb. and n.), *wei''ghed*.

*eights, (he) baits, baits* (pl.), *a-bates, (he) de-bates, de-bates* (pl.), (*he*) *dates, dates* (pl.), *\*fates, (he) freights, freights* (pl.), *gaits, gates, hates, (he) mates, mates* (pl.), (*he*) *rates, rates* (pl.), (*he*) *states, states* (pl.), *straits* (*\*straights, \*streights*), *anno-tates, waits, weights*.—(*he*) *ai''ds, ai''ds* (pl.), *bla''des, (he) brai''ds, brai''ds* (pl.), *fa''des, (he) ja''des, ja''des* (pl.), *la''des, mai''ds, pa-ra''des, (he) rai''ds, rai''ds* (pl.), (*he*) *sha''des, sha''des* (pl.), *wa''des*.

<sup>1</sup> *ate* is pronounced *ēt* or *ē't*.

*ace*, *base* (vb. and n.), *brace* (vb. and n.), *case* (vb. and n.), *chase* (vb. and n.), *face* (vb. and n.), *ef-face*, *grace* (vb. and n.), *lace* (vb. and n.), *mace*, *pace* (vb. and n.), *race* (vb. and n.).—*da''ze*, *ga''ze* (vb. and n.), *glä''ze* (vb. and n.), *gra''ze*, *hä''ze* (vb. and n.), (*he*) *de-lay''s*, *de-lay''s* (pl.), *ma''ze*, *a-mä''ze*, *phrä''se* (vb. and n.), *prai''se* (vb. and n.), *rai''se*, *e-ra''se*, *ray''s*, *ra''ze*, (*he*) *stay''s*, *stay''s* (pl.), *be-tray''s*, *tray''s*.

*based*, *braced*, *cased*, *chased*, *faced*, *ef-faced*, *gracea*, *haste*, *laced*, *paced*, *paste*, *waist*, *waste* (vb. and n.), *raced*.—*da''zed*, *ga''zed*, *glä''zed*, *gra''zed*, *hä''zed*, *a-mä''zed*, *phrä''sed*, *prai''sed*, *ap-prai''sed*, *rai''sed*, *e-ra''sed*, *ra''zed*.

*safe*, *waif*.—*bra''ve* (vb. and adj.), *ca''ve*, *cra''ve*, *gra''ve* (vb., n. and adj.), *en-grä''ve*, *na''ve*, *pa''ve* (vb. and n.), *ra''ve*, *sa''ve*, *sha''ve*, *sta''ve* (vb. and n.), *wai''ve*, *wa''ve* (vb. and n.).

*bra''ves*, *cra''ves*, (*he*) *grä''ves*, *grä''ves* (pl.), *en-grä''ves*, *be-hä''ves*, *na''ves*, (*he*) *pa''ves*, *pa''ves* (pl.), *ra''ves*, *sa''ves*, *sha''ves*, (*he*) *sta''ves*, *sta''ves* (pl.), *wai''ves*, (*he*) *wa''ves*, *wa''ves* (pl.).

*ape*, *cape*, *crape* (Fr. *crêpe*; vb. and n.), *drape*, *gape* (vb. and n.), *grape*, *rape* (vb. and n.), *scrape* (vb. and n.), *shape* (vb. and n.), *tape* (vb. and n.).—*ba''be*, *McCa''be* (n. pr.).

## i

*eat*, *beat* (vb. and n.), *cleat*, *feat*, *feet*, *fleet* (vb. and n.), *gleet* (vb. and n.), *greet*, *heat* (vb. and n.), *meat*, *meet* (vb. and n.), *mete*, *neat*, *peat*, *com-pete*, *seat* (vb. and n.), *sheet* (vb. and n.), *sweet*, *treat* (vb. and n.).—*bea''d* (vb. and n.), *blee''d*, *ce''de*, *ex-cee''d*, *glee''d*, *gree''d*, *a-gree''d*, *pre-ce''de*, *pro-ce''de*, *suc-cee''d*, *dee''d*, *fee''d* (to fee), *fee''d*, *free''d*, *hee''d*, (vb. and n.), *mee''d* (vb. and n.), *nee''d* (vb. and n.), *rea''d*, *ree''d*, *sece''de*, *see''d*, *stampe''de* (vb. and n.), *twee''d*, *wee''d*.

*eats*, (*he*) *beats*, *beats* (pl.), *feats*, *greet*s, (*he*) *heats*, (*he*) *meets*, *meets* (pl.), *metes*, *peats*, *com-petes*, (*he*) *seats*, *seats* (pl.) (*he*) *sheets*, *sheets* (pl.), *sweets*, (*he*) *treats*, *treats* (pl.).—(*he*) *bea''ds*, *bea''ds* (pl.), *blee''ds*, *ce''des*, *ex-cee''ds*, *pre-ce''des*, *pro-ce''des*, *pro-cee''ds*, *suc-cee''ds*, *dee''ds*, *hee''ds*, *mee''ds*, (*he*) *nee''ds*, *nee''ds* (pl.), *rea''ds*, *ree''ds*, *sece''des*, *see''ds*, (*he*) *stampe''des*, *stampe''des* (pl.), *twee''ds*, (*he*) *wee''ds*, *wee''ds* (pl.).

*cease, crease* (vb. and n.), *increase* (vb. and n.), *fleece* (vb. and n.), *geese, grease* (vb. and n.), *lease* (vb. and n.), *niece, peace, pease, piece* (vb. and n.), *a-piece*.—*ea''se* (vb. and n.), *bee''s, bree''ze* (vb. and n.), *(he) fee''s, fee''s* (pl.), *flea''s, flee''s, free''ze, frie''ze* (vb. and n.), *pea''s, ap-pea''se, sea''s, (he) see''s, see''s* (pl.), *sei''ze, squee''ze, tea''s, tea''ze, tree''s*.

*east, beast, ceased, creased, in-creased, feast, fleeced, greased, leased, least, pieced, priest, yeast*.—*ea''sed, bree''zed, frie''zed, ap-pea''sed, sei''zed, squee''zed, tea''zed*.

*beef, chief, grief, (hand)kerchief, leaf, lief, be-lief, re-lief, reef* (vb. and n.), *sheaf, thief*.—*e''ve, a-chie''ve, be-lie''ve, de-cei''ve, clea''ve, grie''ve, hea''ve, kee''ve* (vb. and n.), *lea''ve* (vb. and n.), *re-lie''ve, re-prie''ve* (vb. and n.), *shea''ve* (vb. and n.), *sie''ve* (vb. and n.).

*chiefs, fiefs, griefs, (hand)kerchiefs, beliefs, (he) reefs, reefs* (pl.).—*Ea''ves* (n. pr.), *bee''ves* (pl. of beef-cattle), *a-chie''ves, (he) kee''ves, kee''ves* (pl.), *(he) lea''ves, lea''ves* (pl.), *re-prie''ves, Ree''ves* (n. pr.), *(he) shea''ves, shea''ves* (pl.), *(he) sie''ves, sie''ves* (pl.), *thie''ves*.

*heath, sheath, teeth, wreath*.—*brea''the, see''the, shea''the, tee''the, wrea''th(e)*.

ö

*oat, boat* (vb. and n.), *coat, dote, float, gloat, goat, groat, lote, moat* (vb. and n.), *note* (vb. and n.), *quote, rote, vote* (vb. and n.).—*o''de, ow''ed, bo''de, a-bo''de, co''de, crow''ed, flow''ed, goa''d* (vb. and n.), *loa''d* (vb. and n.), *low''ed, mo''de, mow''ed, anti-po''de, roa''d, row''ed, sow''ed, stow''ed, be-stow''ed, toa''d, tow''ed, woo''ed, e-xo''de*.

*oats, (he) boats, boats* (pl.), *(he) coats, coats* (pl.), *dotes, groats, lotes, (he) moats, moats* (pl.), *(he) notes, notes* (pl.), *quotes, (he) votes, votes* (pl.).—*o''des, bo''des, a-bo''des, (he) loa''ds, loa''ds* (pl.), *roa''ds, toa''ds*.

*close* (adj.).—*ow''es, bow''s, el-bow''s, (he) cho''se, cho''se* (n.), *clo''se* (vb. and n.), *crow''s* (vb.), *crow''s* (pl.), *do''se* (vb. and n.), *do''ze* (vb. and n.), *foe''s, fro''ze, ho''se, no''se, po''se* (vb. and n.), *(he) ro''se, ro''se* (n.), *a-ro''se, (he) row''s, row''s* (pl.), *sew''s* (\*sow''s), *(he) show''s, show''s* (pl.), *be-stow''s, toe''s, throe''s*.



*boast, coast* (vb. and n.), *ghost, host, most, post, roast, toast*.—*ow''est, clo''sed, do''sed, do''zed, po''sed, dis-po''sed, ex-po''sed, sup-po''sed*.

*loaf* (vb. and n.).—*co''ve* (vb. and n.), *clo''ve, gro''ve, ro''ve* (vb. and n.), *Shro''ve* (Tuesday), *sto''ve* (vb. and n.), *sto''ve* (to stave), *stro''ve, wo''ve*.

(*he*) *loafs*.—*co''ves, co''ves* (pl.), *clo''ves, gro''ves, (he) ro''ves, ro''ves* (pl.), (*he*) *sto''ves, sto''ves* (pl.).

*cope* (vb. and n.), *hope* (vb. and n.), *e-lope, mope, pope, rope*, (vb. and n.), *soap* (vb. and n.), *trope*.—*mi-cro''be, glo''be, pro''be, ro''be*.

*both, loath, quoth* (*he*).—*loa''the*.

*ū*

*boot* (vb. and n.), *brute, flute* (vb. and n.), *fruit, hoot* (vb. and n.), *loot* (vb. and n.), *moot* (vb. and n.), *root*<sup>1</sup> (vb. and n.), *soot*<sup>1</sup> *shoot, toot* (vb. and n.).—*brew''ed, broo''d* (vb. and n.), *coo''ed, cru''de, ac-cru''ed* (part. and adj.), *foo''d, glu''ēd, moo''ed, moo''d, ru''de, ru''ed, shoe''d*,<sup>2</sup> *shrew''d, in-tru''de, pro-tru''de, woo''ed*.

(*he*) *boots, boots* (pl.), *boots* (n. sing.), *brutes, (he) flutes, flutes* (pl.), *fruits, (he) hoots, hoots* (pl.), (*he*) *loots, loots* (pl.), *shoots, (he) toots, toots* (pl.).—(*he*) *broo''ds, broo''ds* (pl.), *moo''ds, in-tru''des, pro-tru''des*.

*goose, juice* (vb. and n.).—*oo''ze* (*\*ou''ze, \*ou''se*), *brui''sē* (vb. and n.), *ca-boo''se, choo''se, coo''s, crew''s, crui''se* (vb. and n.), *jew''s, lo''se, loo''se* (vb. and adj.), *noo''se* (*\*noo''ze; vb. and n.*), *rue''s, shoe''s, shrew''s*.

*juiced*.—*oo''zed, brui''sed, caboo''sed, crui''sed, loo''sed, noo''sed*.

*hoof, be-hoof, loof* (vb. and n.), *a-loof, proof, roof* (vb. and n.), *woof*.—*hoo''ve, be-hoo''ve, mo''ve* (vb. and n.), *pro''ve*.

*hoofs, (he) loofs, proofs, (he) roofs, roofs* (pl.), *woofs*.—*be-hoo''ves, (he) mo''ves, mo''ves* (pl.), *pro''ves*.

*booth, un-couth, (for)sooth, tooth*.—*soo''the*.

<sup>1</sup> *oo* in *root, soot* is pronounced *ū*; the pronunciation with short *u* is dialectal.

<sup>2</sup> *shoe''d*, pret. part. of *to shoe*; pret. part: *shod* occurs more often.

$\bar{u} = j\bar{u}$

*Bute* (n. pr.), *cute*, *re-fute*, *lute*<sup>1</sup> (vb. and n.), *mute*, *suit* (vb. and n.).—*im-bu*''ed, *feu*''d, *hew*''ed, *nu*''de, *stew*''ed, *su*''ed, *view*''ed.

*re-futes*, (he) *lutes*, *lutes* (pl.), *mates*, (it) *suits*, *suits* (pl.).—*feu*''ds, *nu*''des.

*a-buse* (n.), *deuce*, *con-duce*, *in-duce*, *intro-duce*, *pro-duce*, *re-duce*, *se-duce*.—*ew*''es, *a-bu*''se (vb.), *bou*''se (vb. and n.), *cu*''es, *ac-cu*''se, *ex-cu*''se (vb. and n.), *fu*''se (vb. and n.), *hew*''s, *Mew*''s, *mu*''se (vb. and n.), *new*''s, *re-new*''s, *pew*''s, *ob-tu*''se, (he) *re-view*''s, *re-view*''s (pl.), (he) *stew*''s, *stew*''s (pl.), (he) *view*''s, *view*''s (pl.), *yew*''s.

*con-duced*, *in-duced*, *intro-duced*, *pro-duced*, *re-reduced*.—*a-bu*''sed, *bou*''sed, *ac-cu*''sed, *ex-cu*''sed, *fu*''sed, *mu*''sed.

*dupe*.—*cu*''be (vb. and n.), *tu*''be.

## 2. Short Vowel + Liq. or Nas.

### Vowel + l.

*belt*, *dealt*, (he) *felt*, *felt* (n.), *knelt*, *melt*, *pelt*, *smelt* (vb. and n.), *spelt* (vb. and n.).—*ex-cell*''ed, *fell*''ed, *hel*''d, *quell*''ed, *shell*''ed, *smell*''ed, *spell*''ed, *wel*''d (vb. and n.), *well*''ed, *yell*''ed.

else.—*ex-cell*''s, *fell*''s, *quell*''s, *sell*''s, (he) *shell*''s, *shell*''s (pl.), *tell*''s, (it) *well*''s, *well*''s, (he) *yell*''s, *yell*''s (pl.).

*belts*, *Celts*, *felts*, *melts*, *smelts*, *spelts*.—(he) *wel*''ds, *wel*''ds (pl.).

*elf*, *self*, *shelf*.—*shel*''ve (vb. and n.), *twel*''ve.

*el*''ves, *sel*''ves, *shel*''ves, (by) *twel*''ves.

*built*, *gilt*, *guilt*, *hilt*, *kilt*,<sup>1</sup> *quilt* (vb. and n.), *spilt*, *tilt* (vb. and n.).—*bill*''ed, *buil*''d (vb. and n.), *chill*''ed, *fill*''ed, *gil*''d, *guil*''d, *kill*''ed,<sup>2</sup> *quill*''ed,<sup>2</sup> *spill*''ed, *till*''ed.

*hilts*, *kilts*, *quilts*, *tilts*.—(he) *build*''s, *buil*''ds (pl.), *gil*''ds, *guild*''s.

<sup>1</sup> The *u* in *lute* is pronounced *jū* or *ū*.

<sup>2</sup> Noteworthy are doublets like *kilt*: *kill*''ed; *quilt*: *quill*''ed; *spilt*: *spill*''ed; *tilt*: *till*''ed, where both 'straight' and 'round' accent are represented.

*golf, Rolf* (< *Rudolf*).—*sol''ve, e-vol''ve, de-vol''ve, dis-sol''ve, in-vol''ve.*

Cp. *gulf, gulfs, wolf, wol''ves, etc.*

*Vowel + m.*

*un-kempt, con-tempt, e-xempt.*—*cramm''ed, damm''ed, damn''ed, hemm''ed, jamm''ed, ramm''ed, con-temn''ed.*

*cramp* (vb. and n), *damp* (vb. and adj.), *hemp, lamp.*—*lam''b.*

(*he*) *cramps, cramps* (pl.), *damps, lamps.*—*cram''s, (he) jam''s, jam''s* (pl.).—*lam''bs.*

*imps, (he) crimps, crimps* (pl.), *limps, (he) shrimps, shrimps* (pl.).—*lim''bs.*

*pomp, romp.*—*bom''b* (vb. and n.), *suc-com''b.*

*pomps, (he) romps, romps* (pl.).—(*he*) *bom''bs, bom''bs* (pl.), *suc-com''bs.*

*bump, crump, hump, jump, lump* (vb. and n.), *mump, plump* (vb. and adj.), *pump* (vb. and n.).—*crum''b* (vb. and n.), *dum''b* (vb. and adj.), *be-num''b, plum''b* (vb. and n.).

(*he*) *bumps, bumps* (pl.), *crumps, humps, (he) lumps* (it), *lumps* (pl.), (*he*) *plumps, plumps* (pl.), (*he*) *pumps, pumps* (pl.).—*dum''bs, (he) crum''bs, crum''bs* (pl.), (*he*) *gum''s, gum''s* (pl.), *be-num''bs, (he) plum''bs, plum''s* (pl.).

*Vowel + n.*

*bent, lent, pent* (up), *rent, sent tent, in-vent, went.*—*en''d* (vb. and n.), *ben''d, (vb. and n.), han''d* (vb. and n.), *len''d, men''d, ren''d, sen''d, ap-pen''d, spen''d, stran''d, ten''d, at-ten''d, wen''d.*

*in-cense* (vb.), *dense, con-dense, fence* (vb. and n.), *hence, ex-pence, sense, whence.*—*clean''se, den''s, hen''s, len''s, pen''s, wren''s.*

*in-censed, con-densed, fenced.*—*clean''sed.*

(*by*) *dint* (of), *hint, (vb. and n.), lint, mint, tint* (vb. and n.), *wind.*—*dinn''ed, grinn''ed, pinn''ed, sinn''ed, tinn''ed.*

*mince, prince, quince, rinse, since, con-vince, wince.*—*inn''s, (he) bin''s, bin''s* (pl.), *chin''s, (he) din''s, din''s* (pl.), *fin''s, Finn''s, (he) pin''s, pin''s* (pl.), (*he*) *sin''s, sin''s* (pl.), *tin''s, win''s.*

*bunt* (vb. and n.), *hunt* (vb. and n.), *punt* (vb. and n.).—*gunn''ed*, *punn''ed*, *stunn''ed*, *sun''ed* (himself).

*once*, *dunce*.—*bun''s*, *fun''ds*, (he) *gun''s*, *gun''s* (pl.), *Hun''s*, *nun''s*, (he) *pun''s*, *pun''s* (pl.), (he) *run''s*, *run''s* (pl.), (he) *sun''s* (himself), *tun''s*.

*nonce*, *sconce* (vb. and n.).—*con''s*, (he) *don''s*, *don''s* (pl.).

*font*, *want*, *wont* (adj. and \*n.).—*bon''d*, *conn''ed*, *donn''ed*, *fon''d*, *be-yon''d*.

*fonts*, *wants*.—*bon''ds*.

As already mentioned above, the *e* which is the cause of the 'wound' accent was still in existence in Luther's time and also, to a certain extent, in the following centuries:

In *Luther's bible*<sup>1</sup> we find f. i.: *neigen* Ex. 4, 31. *preis* Deut. 26, 19. *preis* Marc. 2, 23. *ge-fey* Marc. 6, 39. *baw* (baute) Ex. 1, 11. *be-draw* (bedrohten) Marc. 10, 94. *schaw* (schaut) Marc. 8, 24; 12, 85. *zu-blaw* (-bleuten) Marc. 12, 9. *seu* Gen. 21, 7. *bles* (bläst) Joh. 3, 8. *ge-eh* Deut. 26, 19. *ker* Gen. 18, 33. *meh* Ex. 1, 11. *ver-zer* Ex. 3, 2. etc.

I. G. Schottel has in his treatise *Teutsche Sprach Kunst* (Braunschweig, 1651) forms like: *lies*, p. 197, 229. *ange-stimmet*, *nenn*, p. 229. *ge-leh*, p. 315. *höre*, p. 709. In his *Teutsche Haupt-Sprache* (Braunschweig, 1663) we find: *ange-füh*, p. 57; 97; 118. *vorge-zeig*, p. 62. *zer-trennet*, p. 63. *be-müh*, p. 97; 1183. *ver-zeh*, *ge-hö*, p. 574. *er-klä*, p. 1185, etc. Whilst the shorter forms occur rarely in Luther, we find them occasionally in Schottel. He has f. i. always: *sagt*. In the *Teutsche Sprach Kunst* we meet with forms like: *be-kommt*, *be-trift*, p. 229; *ver-nimmt*, p. 709. *ge-glaubt*, p. 853. The *Teutsche Haupt-Sprache* contains the words *pflegt*, p. 61. *be-rührt*, p. 62. *ge-nant*, p. 1183, etc. Besides *trennet*, *gerant*, *brent* and *trent* are mentioned.

*Stieler* in his *Teutscher Sprachschatz* (Nürnberg, 1691) mentions forms like: *Stabs*, *Bauchs*, *Breys*, *Eids* for *Stabes*, etc.

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Martin Luther's *Bibelübersetzung*, kritisch bearbeitet von H. E. Bindseil und H. A. Niemeyer, Halle, 1850.—*Marcus Evangelion* Mart. Luthers, hrsg. v. A. Reifferscheid. Heilbronn, 1889.

In conjugation, he mostly gives the shorter by the side of the longer forms ; e. g., p. 134 *seq* : Imper. *sag* beside *ssage*. Impf. *sagte* besides *sagete*. Pret. part. *gesagt* besides *gesaget*. In pres. indic. and impf. conjve, the longer forms predominate, as : *sagest* . . . *sagete*, *sagetest*, etc. No shorter forms are given for the verb *schreiben*. Only the shorter form *schilt* is mentioned as imper. from *schelten*. Longer forms of this verb are rare, as : pres. indic. sing. *du schiltest* oder *schiltst*, *er schilt*. *Befehlen* has longer and shorter forms. We have *seufest*, *seufet* ; *be-treugest*, but (er) *be-treugt* ; *iszeit*, *aszeit* ; but (er) *iszt* besides *iszet* ; (ich) *beuge*, -est, -et, or (ich) *biege*, *biegest*, *bieget* ; (ich) *beugete*, *beugetest*, (ich) *biegete*, etc. ; but *kannte* besides *kennete*, *kannten*, besides *kenneten*, *sant*, *sante*, besides *sendete* ; *bündest*, *bliebest* ; but *birgst*, besides *birgest* ; *jagen* has only the shorter forms.

In *Steinbach's Vollständiges Deutsches Wörterbuch* (Breslau, 1734) we find I, p. 186 : *ver-braut*, (er) *braut* (*unter*) besides *ge-bräuet*, *abge-bräuet*, *ausge-bräuet*, etc., p. 288 : *ge-dreht*, *angedreht*, *zer-dreht*, *zuge-dreht*, besides *ange-drehet*, *einge-drehet*, etc., p. 924 : *kräht*, besides *krähet*, *ge-krähet*, p. 930 : *kraut*, *abgekraut*, besides *ge-krauet*, p. 959 : (er) *lädt*, besides (du) *lädest*, p. 992 : *läufst*, *läuft*, p. 1007 : *be-lebt*, *er-lebt*, *abge-lebt*, *ausge-lebt*, *über-lebt*, besides *ge-lebet*, p. 1009 : *liegst*, *liegt*, p. 1018 : *be-legt*, *beyge-legt*, *darge-legt*, *einge-legt*, *aufer-legt*, *vorge-legt*, besides *er-leget*, p. 1040/41 : *ge-lehrt*, *einge-lehrt*, *wohlge-lehrt*, etc., besides *be-lehret*, p. 1062/63 : *ge-lobt*, *ver-lobt*, besides *ge-lobet*, *ange-lobet*, *be-lobet*, p. 1077 : *ge-löst*, *abge-löst*, *aufge-löst*, *unge-löst*, etc., besides *ge-löset*, *ge-loset*, *er-löset*, II, p. 11 : *Magt Mägte*, p. 49 : *mehrt*, *ver-mehrt*, *unvermehrt*, besides *ge-mehret*, p. 56 : (er) *maszt* (*sich an*), besides *ange-maszet*, *unange-maszet*, p. 80/81 : *ver-mummt*, besides *ge-mummet*, p. 103 : *naht*, *unge-näht*, *zusammenge-näht*, besides *ge-nähet*, *ange-nähet*, *ver-nähet*, etc., p. 103 : *nächster*, p. 109 : *ge-nährt*, *er-nährt*, *nährt*, besides *ge-nähret*, p. 111 : *ver-narrt*, *ge-narrt*, besides *ge-narret*, p. 128 : *nimmt*, p. 137 : *unter-nimmt*, p. 166 : *ge-paart*, *unge-paart*, p. 200 : *preist*, besides *ge-preiset*, p. 252 : *reist*, *ver-reist*, besides *ge-reiset*, *unge-*

*reiset, abge-reiset, ausge-reiset, fortge-reiset, etc.*, p. 258/259 : *reut*, besides *reuet, ge-reuet, be-reuet, etc.*, p. 312 : *ausge-ruht*, besides *ausge-ruhet, ge-ruhet, be-ruhet*, p. 319/320 : *be-rührt, ge-rührt, abge-rührt, rührt, ange-rührt, aufge-rührt, unge-rührt*, besides *ge-rühret, be-rühret, unge-rühret*, p. 331 *seq.* : *be-sagt, ausge-sagt, aufge-sagt, ge-sagt, sagt, abge-sagt, ange-sagt, ent-sagt, unange-sagt, etc.*, besides *ge-saget, be-saget, ent-saget, etc.*, p. 338 : *saltzt, einge-saltzt, ver-saltzt*, besides *ge-saltzet*, p. 342/43 : *ge-sammt, alle-samt, mit-samt, zu-samt*, p. 344/45 : *ge-sandt, abge-sandt, ver-sandt, hänge-sandt, zuge-sandt*, p. 494/95 : *ge-scharrt, zusammenge-scharrt, abge-scharrt, aufge-scharrt, etc.*, besides *gescharret*, p. 496 : *einge-schürret*, besides *abge-schirret, ausge-schirret, zuge-schirret, etc.*

Whilst *J. C. Gottsched*, in the first edition of his *Grundlegung einer Deutschen Sprachkunst* (Leipzig, 1748), has in most cases preserved the *e*, we find it, on the whole, dropped in the strong conjugation and written in the weak conjugation in his sixth edition (Leipzig, 1776). There we have *f. i.*, p. 339 *seq.*, *beginnst, beginnt; besinnst, besinnt; empfindst, empfindt, findst, findt, etc.*, but *fragest, fragete, gefragt, klagest, klagete, geklaget, etc.* This arbitrary omitting and writing of the *e* according to a rule laid down by the author points to the fact that at this period it either had been dropped or was dying out in every-day language, and had to be artificially preserved by grammarians and in literary productions.

Hence, we may infer that from the middle of the eighteenth century the *e* was practically lost in pronunciation, and if it is found in classical writers (Lessing, Goethe, Schiller, etc.) later on, it must be contributed to the force of tradition rather than to the current pronunciation of that period.

The above remarks are by no means intended to give an exhaustive account of the syncope of unaccented *e* found after an accented syllable. In order to do this, it would be necessary to take into account not only the statements of grammarians, but also the usage of individual authors from Luther's time to the end of the eighteenth century, and, what is more difficult,

to determine as far as possible to what extent the written language is influenced, regarding the preservation of the *e*, by artificial tendencies. It may be hoped that the future author of a comprehensive historic German grammar will give his attention to the subject. This much, we think, is clear from our observations, that in not a few instances the unaccented *e* has left its traces in the modern pronunciation.

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